



the Ring

"The justification for a university is that it preserves the connection between knowledge and the zest of life."

—Alfred North Whitehead

University of Victoria

Volume 10, Number 16, May 25, 1984

NSERC provides equipment for genetic engineering

UVic's pre-eminent expertise in a crucial area of biotechnology related to genetic engineering has been recognized by a Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC) infrastructure grant of \$175,883 to Biochemistry and Microbiology for purchase and operation of equipment previously unavailable outside centres in Central Canada.

The equipment, a gas phase microsequencer, is used for a process called protein microsequencing, in which extremely small amounts of genetic material can be examined and their structures determined. Unlike older methods which required relatively large amounts of material for analysis and could not identify key structures in the genetic material, the gas phase microsequencer works on amounts many thousands of times smaller, equivalent to only a few molecules on a cell's surface.

"Examination and understanding of genetic processes at this level is now mandatory for all types of genetic engineering," says Dr. Bob Olafson (Biochemistry and Microbiology), who is responsible for the grant.

"Research in DNA chemistry is at the point where these extremely small chemical samples are required to understand the process which triggers cancer, or allows a parasite or bacteria-based disease to develop and flourish.

"When the human body attempts to deal with destructive pathogenic organisms, whether they are cancer cells, single-celled parasites or bacteria, it looks at the surface of the invading cells for very specific chemical combinations called protein sequences. These identify the cell as a normal or friendly part of the body, or as an enemy. These protein sequences are extremely

tiny, but we are beginning to recognize their overwhelming importance in the body's immunological defences against all types of disease. The gas phase microsequencer is the only technology that can read and interpret these tiny chemical combinations so crucial to the body's defence."

When the correct protein sequence is identified, it can be used in a process called recombinant DNA technology, with which large amounts of the protein can be produced for use as diagnostic tools and as vaccines against diseases as diverse as meningitis or the parasitic diseases responsible for half of all deaths in the tropics.

These include malaria, African sleeping sickness, and leishmaniasis. The latter is found in many parts of the tropics, and is a major killer. The disease, which destroys the mucous membranes, is difficult to treat at present, and results are not always certain.

The NSERC grant, part of a tripartite request made by UVic with the support of UBC and SFU, is the first of its type in western Canada. The funding includes \$133,883 for the equipment and \$42,000 for operation costs, including technical help, maintenance and necessary supplies, and will enable researchers outside UVic to use the equipment at a very low nominal charge.

"NSERC's agreement to fund in this way will allow researchers access to the equipment far more readily than would otherwise be possible, with the obvious benefit of speeding research and bringing results to a usable working stage," says Olafson.



Pavelic and Lt.-Gov. Rogers with portrait of Hepburn, at presentation

Top artists donate paintings

To mark UVic's 21st birthday as a degree-granting university, five internationally-acclaimed artists have donated works to the university collection.

Donated through the efforts of Alumni co-ordinator Sonia Birch-Jones are works by Pat Martin-Bates, Zibigniew Kupczynski, Toni Onley, Myfanwy Pavelic and Jack Shadbolt.

The works were presented to the university in a special ceremony during Homecoming festivities May 11 to 13. (For further Homecoming pictures and story, see Page 8.) Lieutenant-Governor Robert G. Rogers officiated at the ceremony.

Onley provided a 1973 oil painting on canvas titled "West Coast" while Shadbolt contributed a 1983 acrylic painting titled "Islamic Garden Memory".

Kupczynski donated a 1984 oil painting on canvas titled "White Flowers". Pavelic donated an oil portrait on canvas of Katherine Hepburn. Martin-Bates' pinpoint work is titled "lege relege oralaborat".

The paintings join the extensive university collection and will be displayed along with other works in public areas, on a rotating basis. The Hepburn portrait now graces the wall of President Dr. Howard Petch's office.



The University into the 21st Century conference, held at UVic in early May, drew approximately 210 speakers, delegates and participants from UVic and around the world, to discuss social and technological change and their effects on universities in coming years. In discussion above, are Dr. Kjell Eide, general director of research and planning for the Royal Ministry of Cultural and Scientific Affairs in Norway (left), Dr. Toni Carbo Bearman, executive director of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science in Washington, D.C., and Dr. Patrick Suppes, director of the Institute for Mathematical Studies in Social Science at Stanford University. For a report on the conference, see pages 4, 5 and 6.

Honorary degree for Shoyama

Prof. Thomas Shoyama of the School of Public Administration will receive an honorary Doctor of Laws degree at the University of Windsor's 41st Convocation, June 2.

Shoyama, former federal deputy minister of finance, is being honored for his long and distinguished career of public service to Saskatchewan and Canada.

Born in Kamloops, B.C., Shoyama was editor and publisher from 1939 to 1945 of the weekly newspaper, *The New Canadian*, for readers of Japanese ancestry. He was a vital link between the interned Japanese community and the government. Following a period with army intelligence, he worked with the Saskatchewan government as a researcher, becoming a senior economic advisor.

He joined the federal civil service in 1949 and, in 1964, was appointed senior economist with the Economic Council of Canada. He served as deputy minister in the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources before becoming deputy minister of finance in 1974.

Shoyama served on the Privy Council as special advisor on the Constitution and was chairman of Atomic Energy of Canada.

He joined the faculty at UVic in 1980.

He was named an Officer of the Order of Canada and received the Public Service Award for outstanding Achievement in 1978 and in 1982 was awarded the Vanier Medal in Public Administration. He is currently a member of the Macdonald Royal Commission on the Canadian economy.

Huge lobbying effort needed to aid SSHRC

By Dr. Janet Bavelas
Associate Dean of Graduate Studies

We need an intense, articulate lobbying effort about SSHRC funding addressed to our Senator from B.C., Jack Austin—from the entire academic community, not just humanists and social scientists. The chronic underfunding of research in these areas has recently been exacerbated by cuts in its Strategic Grants Program and a “non-decision” on its five-year plan.

SSHRC serves 55 per cent of Canadian faculty and almost 65 per cent of graduate students, yet its budget will be down to \$53.3 million in 84-85, compared to \$153.2 million for the Medical Research Council and \$282.4 million for the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council, which is moving along to the final year of its five-year plan, with ever-increasing funding.

“More people read Hardy or Leakey than Darwin or Einstein.”

The annual per capita research funding available is over \$20,000 for an NSERC researcher, almost \$14,000 for a medical researcher, but under \$2,000 for a colleague in social sciences or humanities. These differences are too big to be attributed to differences in the cost of research in the different fields. Social science and humanities research can also be large-scale and require research assistants, equipment, and travel. Instead, the difference reflects (in my opinion) the superb effort of natural scientists to convince government of their importance to Canada today.

Our task is to convince government that research in the humanities and social sciences is also essential to an advanced nation.

One of the events that has seriously hurt SSHRC funding is a misinterpretation of the academic community's debate over the Strategic Grants Program and Canadian Studies funding.

While we debated valid issues such as the long-range effects of narrowly targetted funding, government was apparently hearing this as total opposition to any research “relevant” to national issues. Thus, there is a polarization over false issues. Most of NSERC's funding goes to basic research, and this is accepted as serving the nation's needs for top-quality scientists. We need to

convince government that the same reasoning applies to the humanities and social sciences as well.

Only top scholars and research will ultimately be of use to the country. Supporting basic research and a limited, carefully focussed applied program is the most “strategic” decision government could make.

Another misunderstanding is the politician's perception of the public's apathetic or negative attitude towards the social sciences and humanities. Consider the widespread popular interest in literature, biography, history, archaeology, psychology, economics, and the society we live in. More people read Hardy and Leakey than Darwin or Einstein. These areas are very close to people's hearts, but we have not succeeded in making that clear.

It may be that academics in these areas have not felt they had to make their case. Since this is obviously not true, a reasoned defense of their work is urgently needed now. Without substantial increases, SSHRC simply will not be able to function, and top-quality scholarly research and training in these areas will not be able to continue in Canada.

Anyone on campus who is concerned about this prospect should write to the Honourable Jack Austin, Chairman, Social Development Committee, The Senate, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, K1A 0A4, with a copy to the Honourable Francis Fox, Department of Communications, Journal Tower North Building, 300 Slater Street, Ottawa, K1A 0C8.

It may be useful to review recent developments and current status of SSHRC funding. These have been changing fast, and many academics have not been able to keep up with the sudden injection of five-year plans, parliamentary action, and basic vs. applied research debates. After a recent meeting of CAURA and consultation with Council officials, I can put together the pieces of the past few months.

It begins with the fate of the Strategic Grants Program. This was not a regular program in the permanent (base) SSHRC budget. It was funded entirely by an extra \$5.9 million that was to be spent over three years for “targetted” research on specific topics (population ageing, women in the working force, etc.). The three-year life of this program ended this year.

In anticipation of this, and as a means of increasing its base budget, SSHRC submitted a five-year plan to Minister Francis Fox last fall. This asked for a \$10 million increase in its base budget to permit the following

programs, in order of priority: an increase in support for basic, “untargetted” research; making the Strategic Grants Program a permanent program covered in the base budget; and several other goals, such as a program like NSERC's University Research Fellowship Program which supports new scholars at assistant professor level until a university can hire them in a tenure-track position.

The academic community, including UVic, responded to SSHRC's appeal for help in lobbying the Minister and the Chairman of the Social Development Committee, B.C. Senator Jack Austin. However, the results were inconclusive. As SSHRC President Bill Taylor recently told the annual meeting of CAURA, the five-year plan was neither accepted nor rejected. Instead, Fox is going forward with a “cabinet document” based on the five-year plan, so there is no final decision yet.

“Without substantial increases, SSHRC will simply not be able to function.”

Meanwhile, SSHRC was given a five per cent inflationary increase of its base budget amounting to \$2.8 million plus \$2 million not attached to any particular programs. After consultation with the academic community (including Dean of Graduate Studies Dr. John Dewey as a member of the Executive of CAURA), this total of \$4.8 million will be spread around in order to keep the Strategic Grants Program alive and to permit some increase for basic research. However, this interim \$4.8 million has not yet been approved by Cabinet.

What does this all mean? If the current increase in base budget is approved, then the Strategic Grants Program will continue for the present, despite earlier alarms about its demise. Also, there would be some relief of pressure on the basic research grants program, which had been severely limited in the past year. But all of this is still uncertain, and the intensified lobbying efforts of the academic community for both the current increase and the full five-year plan are absolutely essential for success. Otherwise, there will come a point where funding is so uncertain that most research will be stopped, disrupted, or not even begun.

Vancouver Island Project draws praise

A wide range of historical holdings in local records throughout Vancouver Island has been researched and documented over the past two years by two UVic history professors and their research team, funded by a grant from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada.

Drs. Chad Gaffield and Peter Baskerville, assisted by research co-ordinator Catherine Panter, student Pauline Shepherd and 10 other UVic history students, are halfway through documentation of records held by the island's five cities and also those of eight district municipalities, four towns, 12 villages, 13 school districts, six regional districts and up to 50 other repositories including museums and historical societies.

When complete, the findings of the Vancouver Island Project will be accessible on a computerized data base which could be used by other historians, as well as public planners, political scientists, geographers, sociologists, politicians, social workers, educators, heritage planners and public administrators.

Gaffield and Baskerville have received \$75,000 from SSHRC to date and are seeking further funding, to complete the project, from the federal agency. They are using funds from other sources, including work study and youth employment programs.

A fundamental objective of the project is to create a “new awareness on the part of both government officials and the general public of the value of orderly and systematic organization and preservation of local records,” they say.

Local governments and agencies throughout the island which have so far made their records available to the research team are responding very favorably, and are receiving “Resource Tools” from the project team to assist them in future handling of their historical records.

“The project's goal of assisting local officials in the care and management of their records and encouraging them to adopt generally recognized records retention schedules and methods has met with particular success in the district of Saanich, where a records retention by-law will be introduced this year,” says Gaffield.

Saanich mayor Mel Couvelier stated in a letter to the project manager of the VIP: “Although we believe in the value of records retention as a further resource for our departments and to members of the public, the Vancouver Island Project has helped us to reaffirm our opinions concerning this valuable and irreplaceable resource. We are pleased to have been in the enviable position of possessing some very early records that will prove useful to interested persons in the future who might not otherwise have been aware of their existence without the Vancouver Island Project Resource Tool.”

Quotes of appreciation from other letters written to members of the project team over the past two years include:

“We were pleased to co-operate with the researchers involved because we can see a tremendous benefit to a small municipality such as ours. Without a comprehensive



From left, Panter, Gaffield and Baskerville

archive of records, it has often been necessary to rely on the memory of individuals involved, which of course, is not always a reliable system. It will be so helpful to have records accurately documented.” —Town of Sidney Mayor Norma Sealey.

“On Vancouver Island your project's leadership can assist repositories achieve higher standards and greater public accessibility.” —Alberni Valley Museum Director John Mitchell.

“I believe it [the project] will result in helping the municipalities to formulate a comprehensive record management plan. In addition to the resource information

that will be available from this research, I also look forward to receiving advice on record retention...” —Municipal Administrator of the District of Oak Bay L.D. Pollock.

The project team has published papers outlining its objectives and findings to date in three historical and archival journals in Canada and the United States, *Archivaria*, *Urban History Review* and *Social Science History*, and has presented papers to the Association of B.C. Archivists and the B.C. Studies Conference.

PUBLISHER: Information Services
P.O. Box 1700, Victoria, B.C. V8W 2Y2
Telephone (604) 721-7640
International Serial Number
ISSN 0318-8419

EDITOR: John Driscoll

CONTRIBUTORS: Tim Humphreys
Donna Danylchuk

GRAPHICS: Bob Bierman

TYPESETTING: Helena Turner, Printing &
Duplicating, University of Victoria

PRINTER: Van Isle Trade Press, 565 David St.,
Victoria

The Ring is published every Friday during Winter Session. Letters to the editor will be published if signed and without libellous content. Letters are subject to editing to meet space requirements. Material contained in the Ring can be reprinted or broadcast freely without permission. Credit is not necessary but would be appreciated.

letters

Chomsky replies to critic

Sir,
Eight weeks ago I received a letter from Noam Chomsky in which, in a postscript, he comments on Dr. Richard Powers' letter to **the Ring** of 10 February 1984 (the "only one of the critical letters" in the university and local press "which attempted any factual argument"). I would like briefly to communicate the essentials of that comment. All words enclosed by double quotation marks are Noam Chomsky's, unless otherwise indicated.

1. "As to whether Israel has nuclear weapons or has threatened to use them, apart from the undocumented assertions of Harvard Middle East specialist Nadav Safran (who is closely connected both to the Israeli and US governments), there is indeed evidence. Columnist Jack Anderson quotes from Pentagon documents stating explicitly that [during the 1973 Arab-Israeli war] Israel threatened the use of nuclear weapons unless the US opened up a supply line, and quotes other Pentagon sources confirming this. A recent book (Two Minutes over Baghdad) by three Israeli and Israeli-American scholars gives considerable detail on Israel's nuclear weapons capabilities. It now has 200 warheads, they say, referring to CIA sources. They also describe joint nuclear tests with South Africa and other evidence. [The book] specifically confirms, with further details, the Israeli threat to use nuclear weapons in 1973. The three authors are rather credible on this matter. One, Amos Perlmutter, now a Professor at American University, is a former member of the Israeli Atomic Energy Commission and a well-recognized specialist, with many publications, on the Israeli military. A second, Michael Handel, is a military historian at the Harvard Center for International Affairs, formerly of the Hebrew University. The third, Uri Bar-Yoseph, is a former Israeli air force officer involved with training and tactical planning.... The above is fully documented in my Towards a New Cold War [1982] and Fateful Triangle [1983]. See also Stephen Green, Taking Sides (Morrow, 1984) for some additional material."

2. "According to Powers, I stated that the US threatened the use of nuclear weapons in Guatemala in 1954 and Lebanon in 1958, as did the USSR in 1956. Actually, what I said, as the [audio] tape will confirm, is that there were, according to official records of the Strategic Air Command, 19 occasions when US strategic nuclear forces were involved up to October 1973 (at the end of the October war in the Middle East). I gave several examples, one of them being Guatemala in 1954, when nuclear-armed bombers were sent to Nicaragua as part of the background planning for the CIA-backed invasion. For references, see Barry Blechman and Stephen Kaplan, Force without War, Brookings Institution, the standard source on this topic. I did not say that the US threatened the use of nuclear weapons on this occasion, as I am sure the tape will confirm. On Lebanon in 1958, I stated that according to one of the participants in the negotiations, the US envoy threatened the Lebanese chief-of-staff that nuclear weapons would be used if the Lebanese army resisted; specifically, according to this source, he (Robert Murphy) pointed to a ship offshore and stated that one bomber from that ship could drop one bomb that would obliterate Beirut. The source is Wilbur Crane Eveland, who was then working with the CIA on loan from the Pentagon, in his memoir Ropes of Sand. As for the USSR, Bulganin issued a scarcely-veiled threat to use "all types of modern weapons of destruction," including "rocket equipment," if England, France and Israel persisted in their aggression. This was widely understood as a threat of nuclear attack, and explains why it is widely assumed that, as Eisenhower feared, "World War III was suddenly a hideous possibility" (Donald Neff, Warriors at Suez). There have been many other cases when the use of nuclear weapons was apparently threatened; for a number of examples, see Daniel Ellsberg's introduction to Thompson and Smith, Protest and Survive. Ellsberg was an analyst specifically charged with investigating nuclear weapons policy at Rand and the Pentagon in the late 50s and early 60s."

3. "Powers states correctly that I provided 'absolutely no evidence' that Israel is the world's fourth major military power—I do not speak with footnotes—and then adds falsely and ignorantly that 'there is none'. The source is the Institute of Strategic Studies in London (the standard source on these matters), which classes Israel as the world's fourth greatest military power (the Israeli army gen-

erally regards itself as third). See Fateful Triangle for specific references."

4. "Powers asserts that I claimed that the US urged Iraq to attack Iran in 1980. I have no such reference in my notes, and my recollection, as I believe the tape will verify, is that I discussed this only in response to a specific question on the matter, noting with ample qualifications that there was some circumstantial evidence to this effect, as indeed there is; I believe I cited some in response to the question."

5. "Concerning Camp David. As the tape again will surely verify, I stated that what is universally called 'the peace process' had the predictable effect of removing Egypt from the conflict so that Israel would then be free to devote itself to expanding its repression and settlement in the occupied territories and attacking its northern neighbor, without fear of Arab reprisal. I added further that this predictable consequence, now obvious, was never discussed in the mainstream at the time and cannot be even now, though it should be obvious in retrospect even to those who could not then perceive what was happening... I did cite references in Fateful Triangle showing that Israeli authorities recognized that it was safe to attack Lebanon in 1982 because Egypt had been effectively removed from the conflict."

Further to Noam Chomsky's own reply to Richard Powers, I would like to remark briefly on the earlier letter by another senior political scientist at this university, Professor Anthony Birch. It was a remarkable letter, not only for its trading on authority ("a team of contributors from Oxford" etc.), but even more for the servile unreason of its presumption that no one can be speaking the truth who, with passion, "attacks his own country"—i.e., opposes its government and ruling elite. Anyone interested in the truth should turn to pages 231-234 of **The Nation**, 28 February 1981, for exposure of the lies quoted by Professor Birch, and then—especially if your taste runs to black comedy—to the review by David Lightfoot in the **Journal of Linguistics** (1981) of a book by Professor Birch's "impartial" Oxford "guide" Geoffrey Sampson, entitled "Liberty and Language" (Oxford University Press, 1979). Anyone who thinks scholarship, personal integrity, and the ancient university press are alive and well in Oxford should read Lightfoot's fourteen pages.

Rodger Beehler
Department of Philosophy

Thanks for the memories

Dear Sir,
Before leaving the University of Victoria I wanted to express my thanks to all of you with whom I have been associated over the past many years and especially to those who contributed to a superb farewell party and gift.

The most important thank you is for the friendship I have received and for the faith many of you demonstrated in electing me to the Board of Governors. In addition there has never been a time when I have failed to receive cheerful assistance for any one of the several projects I have been engaged in over the years that I have been in the Alumni Coordinator.

Such cooperation and so many friends have made each working day a real pleasure and I am happy to know that while I am in Victoria I will have the opportunity to meet with many of you and have more time to enjoy your company.

Thank you again.

Sincerely
Sonia Birch-Jones

Speakers wanted

Members of the UVic Speakers Bureau are still receiving requests from the community and some have volunteered to fill speaking engagements up to June this year. The **Ring's** final report on 1983-84 speakers is being postponed until June 8, and meanwhile all members who have not sent in their registration forms to the Bureau in Information Services are urged to submit them by May 30, in order to be included in the 1984-85 **List of Topics**.

BOG member appointed

Vancouver lawyer and corporate director John Bruk has been appointed by the provincial government to a three-year term on the UVic Board of Governors.

Bruk replaces veterinarian Dr. Terry Huberts of Sidney whose second three-year term on the BOG expired in August of 1983.

A law graduate at UBC, Bruk, 54, practiced law in Vancouver until 1975 when he was appointed chair-

man of the board of Anvil Mining Corporation.

He was appointed founding chairman of the Canada Foundation for Asia and the Pacific in 1982 after reporting on its feasibility to the federal Secretary of State.

Bruk is vice-chairman of the Canada Harbour Place Corp. and a director of the Canada Development Corp. and Welwood of Canada.

ringers

UVic's School of Music got rave reviews in the April 15 edition of the **San Francisco Chronicle**. Chronicle writer **Robert Commanday** waxed lyrical on the School's "Critic and Composer" conference held March 29 to April 1. "Good music is made in its School of Music under the leadership of a distinguished violinist, **Paul Kling**," Commanday says of UVic, also commenting favorably on the University Chorus and Orchestra under the direction of **Dr. George Corwin**, and performances by faculty members **Bruce Vogt**, **Kling** and **Robin Wood**, **Lanny Poilet**, **Erich Schwandt**, **Louis Ranger**, **Donald Hyder**, **Thomas Dowling** and student composers **Jennifer McLaughlin**, **Rosemary Smith**, **Bruce Hipkin**, **Stefan Schramm** and **Noni Urquhart**. Describing UVic, the writer says "the buildings are dwarfed by the open spaces and grand lawns which surround them. Possibly uniquely, this is a major university without parking problems."

Corpus Christi College is again implementing a program under which visiting scholars can spend up to a year as Senior Research Scholars at Cambridge. For the period from Oct. 1, 1985 to Sept. 30, 1986, applications should be completed and returned before Oct. 1, 1984. Applications must include a full curriculum vitae and both university and home addresses and telephone numbers. Applications are to be sent to Miss Jane Gaskell, College Secretary, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge CB2 1RH, England.

The Canadian Association of University Teachers (CAUT) has denounced as "deplorable" the provincial funding cuts to British Columbia's three universities. UVic, the University of British Columbia and Simon Fraser University are operating with five per cent smaller budgets in 1984-85 than in 1983-84. The CAUT council, meeting in Ottawa this month, said the provincial government's "drastic reductions" in funding to universities will impair their ability to maintain quality of, and accessibility to, post-

secondary education. CAUT also authorized its board to set up a B.C. defence fund to provide legal assistance to members fired as a consequence of the government's public-sector restraint policies or because of unilateral action on the part of a university administration.

The federal government will spend up to \$11.7 million over the next three years in support of Canadian studies through its new Canadian Studies Program. The new program replaces the National Program of Support for Canadian Studies and is designed to complement the programs funded by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC). Information brochures and applications are available from the Canadian Studies Program, Department of the Secretary of State, Ottawa, K1A 0M5, telephone (819) 994-1544.

Dr. William Pfaffenberger (Mathematics) has been elected president of the UVic Faculty Association, effective May 1. Pfaffenberger replaces **Dr. Gordon Shrimpton** (Classics) association president for the past two years. Shrimpton is currently president of the Confederation of University Faculty Associations of B.C.

Philip Stooke, who completed his third-year studies in geography this year, has won the top award in the National Geographic Society's competition in cartography. "The judges found your study on projections for non-spherical worlds creative and interesting, and it was enthusiastically ranked as the best paper," wrote Society representative **David Miller**. Stooke received \$300 and an award certificate, formally presented at the annual convention of the Association of American Geographers in April in Washington, D.C.



The campus friends of Sonia Birch-Jones, second from right, were out in force May 15 at a reception for the UVic Alumni co-ordinator who is taking an early retirement. Several speakers, including President **Dr. Howard Petch** and **Ian Stewart**, chairman of the Board of Governors, were present to pay tribute to Birch-Jones for her tireless efforts on behalf of the university. "She is a spark that has ignited the rest of us," said Petch. Guests included faculty, staff and relatives including Birch-Jones' granddaughter Mandy, second from left. As Petch noted in his remarks, it's not really goodbye yet to Sonia, as she has agreed to work part-time for the month of June. Author of a critically-praised book of short stories, **A First Class Funeral**, Birch-Jones plans to devote more time to her writing career.

The University into

By Donna Danylchuk

Universities worldwide, as they move toward the 21st Century, are faced with a formidable task in defining what their role ought to be today as well as tomorrow. This became apparent during the **University into the 21st Century** conference held at UVic in early May.

"This is not a self-congratulatory conference," said conference committee chairman Prof. Bill Neilson of the UVic Law Faculty in his opening remarks, and it was not. The title of the conference defined the purpose of the gathering of outstanding thinkers from universities and other organizations around the globe—and during the three and one-half days of discussion and debate many forays into the future took place—but an overriding preoccupation of delegates who presented and responded to papers was to question, criticize, advise, lament and only sometimes celebrate the university of today.

The conference was held at UVic with the assistance of the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, the Canadian International Development Agency, the International Development Research Centre, and private and public enterprises which gave grants enabling conference planners to bring speakers and registrants from China, Chile, Tanzania, India, the Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia, Kenya, the Caribbean, and other countries in the Pacific Rim.

The soul-searching of the delegates followed many paths which continuously converged upon key concerns which gave overall shape and focus to the search for directions in which universities must head if they are to survive and serve their own purposes and those of society in coming decades.

Many warnings were sounded in UVic's copper-domed University Centre to alert those present to the dangers inherent in universities moving heedlessly, attempting to keep in touch with new technologies and market trends and demands, without taking stock of their own internal moral and academic standards.

THE MORAL DILEMMA

The moral dilemma of universities of the western world facing financial and political pressures in a time of international social and technological change was a recurring concern. On opening night, replying to the keynote address by political scientist Dr. Alan Cairns of the University of British Columbia, former dean of education at UVic Dr. Norma Mickelson set out some of the themes to be broached during the following three days.

The nuclear threat makes crucial whether the question of the 'traditional detachment from contemporary concerns' discussed by Cairns can continue to characterize universities at the present time and to what extent that detachment is justified. The consequences of not being involved in society's deepest concerns "might be disastrous," she stated.

The question of who pays the piper and who calls the tune for universities was raised by Mickelson in a moral context. In some quarters, profit is an overriding concern and a fair return on every dollar spent is expected. "But what is this fair return insofar as research, development and education is concerned?" she asked. "What are the implications and the possible ... ramifications of undertaking research enterprises whose purposes are dictated from the outside rather than from their inherent scholarly worth?"

Mickelson exhorted her audience to consciously and actively address society's queries and concerns, while informing society that there is a difference between short-term relevance and long-term value. She warned that financial elitism will not do as a criterion of participation in higher education and that a society which does not place upon education a very high priority is "doomed to mediocrity at best, extinction at worst."

INTEGRITY IN DOUBT

The 'moral flabbiness' of universities today was the target of historian Dr. Michael B. Katz of the University of Pennsylvania who criticized the inability of universities to respond adequately to moral questions regarding conduct within their own hallways and residences. Universities are "immensely privileged" institutions protected from complete assimilation into the market place and state by academic freedom and tenure. Their privileges are necessary conditions for teaching and learning, and for protecting universities' position as the "major source of moral and social criticism in modern life." But, the legitimacy of universities rests on their integrity, and their integrity is in doubt, according to Katz. "Modern universities are the greatest centers of intellectual power in history. Without integrity, they can become little more than supermarkets with raw power for sale. This is the tendency in the modern history of higher learning."

In a stocktaking of British universities over the past quarter century, Dr. Richard Hoggart, warden of Goldsmith's College at the University of London, reminded delegates of "our great luck in being university people in the free West" and argued that universities have a responsibility to seek values and standards for society, rather than settling for intellectual relativism and high level technical or technological or scientific training. There

has been a failure by universities to accept this role and it is inevitable that university teachers not part of the obviously "useful" disciplines might think of becoming "wandering scholars" content to reach only that small minority who explicitly and consciously want to question the drive of their societies, he said. Hoggart said that universities of the western world must beware of what is "false within" and not give in to the prevailing atmosphere of relativism or the notions that the "drive of the great, corporate, technological society is wholly self-justifying, that technological advance is 'all important' and that the 'life of the mind' is an out-of-date, old-fashioned phrase.

A strong moral and feminist message was at the core of a paper delivered towards the close of the conference by President of Mount Saint Vincent University Dr. E. Margaret Fulton.

Fulton compared the large number of male to female speakers at the conference to point out that discrimination against women still exists in university hiring, salary and promotion practices. She attacked the university for remaining male-dominated, hierarchical and fostering rampant individualism, stating "our labs and lecture halls are filled with individuals who, if funded, will serve the system, no questions asked."

Women who have received some kind of equal treatment in universities have had to learn to function as "pseudo males", she said.

Although universities have only themselves to blame if they have become patriarchal, linear and repressive public utilities fostering competition and conquest, it would be wrong to imply that none of the new scholarly breed are concerned about fundamental questions, Fulton conceded. She said the fact the conference was held was evidence that questions were being asked, and found some hope for the future in the consciousness-raising that has taken place since the students' movement of the 1960s and the renewal of the women's movement.

WOMEN, THE CATALYSTS

"It is apparent to me that in the last decade women have become the real catalysts in bringing about the new consciousness. The feminist perspective brings with it genuinely basic changes in the assumptions we make in all disciplines... The goal is to perceive all the accumulated specialized and fragmented knowledge we have amassed to date in such a way as to discover its unity."

Feminism has become an accepted analytical tool for the sciences and the emerging discipline of the psychology of consciousness will be of invaluable assistance to those who "see the necessity of sweeping away the system which perpetuates the vertical Weltanschauung of the academy," Fulton said.

She appealed for the transcendence of a spiritual nature urged by Einstein when he issued his nightmarish warning of "unparalleled disaster" following the splitting of the atom, and observed the "depressing irony that the cults have become the haven of disenchanted students turned cold by professors without faith, without truth, with nothing to offer save sterile facts and barren knowledge."

Fulton called for a "progressive disengagement with the national, military-industrial complexes which control us" and the forming of a genuinely global "new world community of learners." If new holistic values do not take hold, then the traditional university will find itself replaced by more appropriate communications centers, predicted Fulton.

THE NEW COMPETENCE

The organization of the university today and tomorrow was the topic of inquiry of Dr. Donald Michael, emeritus professor of Planning and Public Policy at the University of Michigan.

Universities must re-organize to encompass the world view that sees the world as "systemic, holistic, interdependent and interactive" and grow beyond the view that emphasizes "competition, self-interest, individual rights and control," Michael said. In a world of uncertainty and change, the survival of universities will depend upon their resilience.

Michael said being resilient means being a learner and the attributes of being a learner he termed the "new competence". Being resilient means being receptive, mutually supportive and context-oriented or "feminine" at least as much as being intrusive, independent and focussed or "masculine".

A university system which embraces the new competence would be error-embracing—capable of learning from errors quickly instead of equating errors with failure; future-responsive—able to continually use future studies as part of the present field of study; supportive of interpersonal skills—in listening, supporting, coping, and nurturing; and boundary spanning—as opposed to the traditional university administration and separation of departments for many scholarly activities.

The history of departmental support for interdisciplinary research is "a sorry one indeed" but it becomes increasingly evident that specialized knowledge seldom solves social problems. The need for expert generalists grows greater, Michael said.

"Systems problems require systems approaches to deal with them, rather than the pursuit of special interests of laissez-faire norms. Training generalists and creating problem-oriented knowledge will require much more permeable departmental boundaries and shared university norms and goals than has typically been so."

A SOCIETAL RELIQUE?

According to Dr. Kjell Eide, general director of the Department of Research and Planning of the Ministry of Cultural and Scientific Affairs in Norway, if universities close in on their traditional structures retreating even further away from every day life of society, they will probably become "a societal relique, to be maintained mainly out of cultural piety."

The rigid hierarchical organizational structures of society are well suited to handle affairs in stable times, but these structures become dysfunctional in a turbulent environment due to their "lack of internal learning capabilities" and this has obvious implications for universities, Eide said.

"If we need the universities in the future, it will probably be because our societies will need an institutional framework within which individuals may explore ideas without too much pressure for accountability."

Eide painted a "dream picture" of the university institution of the future which he said is not an ivory tower concept but "an idea fairly close to the traditional concept of the university as a place where the freedom of thought and expression is to a certain extent sheltered also against requests for 'usefulness'."

Eide proposed that universities cannot go on being "solely the property of its tenured staff." Students must be accepted as the "real clients" of the institutions. The universities' clients are not those "external bodies with specific ideas about how students should be socialized. Moreover, the possibilities for social interaction between teachers and students, and even more so between the students themselves, must be fully utilized, in order to exploit one of the prime advantages of educational institutions compared to other media of knowledge transmission, he said.

STAYING NEAR THE CUSTOMER

Another view came from Dr. William Cochrane, chairman of Connaught Research Labs in Toronto and former president of the University of Calgary, who said future universities will make greater use of electronic technology for self-education of students and this will result in more decentralized off-campus programs.

Cochrane predicted that the ties between universities and business will tighten and affect the future organization of universities in Canada "as industry and labour will both wish greater involvement in program design, as they protect their respective interests."

Cochrane, too, called for less organization around traditional discipline teaching units such as chemistry, physics and engineering and more of a multi-disciplinary structure which emphasizes interdisciplinary studies for students, to meet the need for "broadly educated individuals rather than narrower specialists."

In the professions, significant quotas will exist for students who wish to enter fields such as medicine, dentistry, engineering and teaching to reflect limited employment opportunities, he said, and universities will develop greater means of communicating with the various segments of society and obtaining information and feedback in performance of their graduates.

The title of his paper, *On Staying Near the Customer*, is also the motto of many successful businesses, Cochrane pointed out. "This relatively short and simple prerequisite of a successful business is one that I feel should be at the forefront of any activity of universities or higher education institutions."

In his stocktaking of universities, Richard Hoggart stressed that a university is not a good medical, or engineering or pure science school, nor is it a higher technological institute, a community college, or an education college. Universities are partly advanced research institutions, but not only, for such institutions are "hermetic, often one-track and usually sterile in their attitudes toward the larger society, its directions, and the reaction of their own work to it."

When money is tight, what must be preserved in a university is a place dedicated to the advancement of knowledge in a place where teaching is conducted in the atmosphere of research, Hoggart said.

SCIENCE ANXIETY

The ethics and applications of science and technology is causing public concern—characterized by some as "science anxiety"—and this is understandable in a world where medicines like DES become poison, sugar substitutes cause cancer, nuclear power plants threaten to melt down, and genetically-engineered new life forms evoke memories of the Andromeda Strain, according to Albert Meyerhoff of the Natural Resources Defense Council in San Francisco.

A lawyer who has argued cases on behalf of consumer and environmental groups, Meyerhoff criticized the

the 21st Century



Dean of Social Sciences Dr. Lou Costa of UVic (left) listens while Lansdowne Professor of the History of Science Dr. Morris Berman makes a point at the University into the 21st Century conference.

"technological imperative"—the view that because we can do something, we must do it—and said the universities' unprecedented race to get funding from private industry must be analyzed.

Meyerhoff said the new relationship between science and industry has given rise to a new breed of "faculty entrepreneur", especially in the field of biotechnology, and the growth of private firms adjacent to universities which are staffed by university scientists working for profit. This poses a number of legal and possible conflict of interest situations which must be dealt with, and ethical problems which must be addressed as the research being conducted with public money is sometimes clearly harmful to the public good.

Meyerhoff gave an example from the State of California where universities founded with land grant money have done research resulting in development of large agricultural machines which have taken away the livelihoods of the small landowners whose tax money helped fund the university.

"I think it unfortunate that the government has to step in and demand ethics of the university. The university should do this itself," said Meyerhoff.

THE CYBERNETIC DREAM

Dr. Morris Berman, Lansdowne professor of the history of science at UVic, dismissed as "propaganda", the view that science is value-free and cautioned against the implications of replacing the mechanistic Newtonian science of the last 300 years with a supposedly value-free cybernetic consciousness based on widespread use of the computer.

The computer has become so revered that "to get grants now you have to use the word computer in grant applications." But the computer is a tool that introduces a new world view and world views can be dangerous, Berman said.

The computer is a valuable tool but "what I am worried about... is how it acts on the emotional, social and perceptual level of human existence." If disembodied, formalistic cybernetic computer-consciousness becomes all pervasive—there will be no values in history from now on. "No computer can be sensitive to the psychological difference between being a slave and being free."

He said society is at a serious crossroads, and in its eagerness to reject mechanistic science needs to be wary of what it is replacing it with.

"The belief that we can profitably regard reality as pure metaphor, programming or patterned activity, that we can neutralize the pain and conflict of human life by what is in reality the 'latest technological fix'—this is the *Cybernetic Dream of the 21st Century*," he explained in his paper of that title.

Michael pointed out that new technology presents universities with serious challenge to freedom of inquiry as an unquestioned operational norm. In the behavioral sciences as well as in medical research, physical and life sciences and agricultural research, researchers have begun to recognize that their selection of topics and the funding are value-laden. There is a "deepening argument" in the research community regarding what research is acceptable and what are the responsibilities of the researcher to the subjects, he said.

Fulton criticized universities for performing millions of dollars of research which is described by the Federal Patents office as a "wasteful duplication of research done

elsewhere," while Cochrane foresaw in an optimistic vein the future formation of "co-operative consortia among universities in given regions of the country to enhance teaching and research but avoiding duplication of effort and wastage of resources. The greater co-operation and concentrated effort of universities will result in much greater leadership in addressing national issues."

Dr. Kenneth Hare, Provost of Trinity College at the University of Toronto, told the conference in his closing address that universities are "trucking to the new technology" as they once did to the New Left. "It's been remarkably difficult to program things into the machines as interesting as the machine itself," he noted: In a reference to an address from Dr. Nobuyuki Fukuda from the University of Tsukuba on Japanese science and technology, he said the climax of the western technological university will be achieved in Japan.

INFORMATION OVERLOAD

The revolution in information technology will not result in society being that much better informed in the future, contrary to the message of the sales agents of the data industry, according to Eide. Experiences with global data bases show that established researchers can handle only a limited amount of information ("Today we are all bombarded with far more information than we can possibly absorb"), users have no way of judging what is behind the structuring of the information they receive, and the costs of establishing alternative information systems are prohibitive, he said.

In the short run, the new information technology may strengthen existing power structures, but in the long run, universities will lose their near-monopoly of the knowledge market, as people turn to their specialized knowledge bases created and maintained outside university structures, he predicted.

"Thus the essential impact of the revolution in information technology is not primarily an overall increase in the level of knowledge and insight in the population, but possibly a profound shift in the control of information streams in society. The traditional system of what has sometimes been termed the rule of the discipline-based, academic robber barons may be replaced by forces even more scrupulously aimed at the exploitation of individuals through information control."

A different view was provided by Dr. Toni Carbo Bearman, executive director of the national Commission on Libraries and Information Science in Washington, D.C.

HARNESSING INFORMATION

"As more universities wire their campuses and develop computer systems, we can expect that virtually all universities in North America will actively be using information technology by the year 2000," she said.

Bearman foresaw new types of communication centers in universities and "new turf battles" as departments and programs compete to house the information and communication centers.

Those who have the information they need and can make use of it quickly and efficiently "have great power over those who cannot and universities are in a 'unique situation' to be able to communicate the value of information and the importance of information skills for all aspects of decision making, increasing productivity and improving the quality of life, Bearman said.

Universities should help determine what the role of government should be in disseminating information, she said, and as countries move from an economy based on industrial growth to one based on information technology, "it is essential that the scholarly community participate in the determination of how information can be harnessed to help improve economic conditions and develop industrial policies to minimize unemployment and maximize productivity."

Protection of 'intellectual property rights' becomes increasingly difficult in light of rapid technological developments and many of the creators of this property are at universities, Bearman said.

"Although it is discouraging to think that we must ask some of our best minds to turn their attention to developing methods to keep people from getting information, such efforts will be needed to insure that the large economic and intellectual resources devoted to developing the products and services are not lost."

University students must be drawn from a wider base according to several delegates who addressed the conference.

EQUITY AND ACCESS

Lynn Williams, International President of the United Steelworkers of America, said that universities are failing to provide equity and access to education to working people who lack the funds to pay for it, and asked, "I wonder if the academic community and professionals realize what a different world they live in than the working people in this society?"

The labor movement in no way has the financial resources available to it of corporations and government, so how is there to be a relationship between the university and the labor movement? Williams wondered.

The most important single asset an individual can have is the education which enables him to adapt to change, which is the only constant in society. Normally, professional and educated people thrive on change, but change makes uneducated workers' skills irrelevant and leaves them "high and dry", said the labor leader.

Williams said he has a "feeling of despair" that the situation has worsened and opportunities for students from the working class have been even more restricted in the last few years. "I think it's a terrible mistake. I see universities as the custodian of all wisdom and knowledge of our civilization. It seems to me that the labor movement ought to have access to knowledge."

Cochrane predicted that universities of the future will have less of an open door policy to students and will place more emphasis on the right of opportunity to attend based on academic standing. "Higher academic requirements for admission will exist and greater direct student assistance provided by provincial and federal governments."

Eide pointed out that in many western European countries, student fees have been abolished and extensive student welfare systems with grants, loans and accommodation have been developed. The tightening of the economy has not lessened the demand for education. In fact, the demand has increased in recent years, he said.

LIFELONG LEARNING

According to Dr. Patricia Cross of the Graduate School of Education at Harvard University, the student of the future will be a lifelong learner, with a permanent, not short-term, relationship with the academic community.

Cross described the university of the next century as a "permeable membrane" through which students will move in and out over approximately 40 years of part-time study, instead of approximately four years after high school.

She said universities will find themselves in competition with many other organizations in society which are providing educational services, and that university teachers will have to adapt to students who, in many cases, will be older and wiser in the ways of the world and their jobs than those who teach and counsel them.

The rapid rate of change in society means that "content learning" cannot be the foundation of a college education, she said. "Learning how to learn, which means gaining the cognitive skills and attitudes that characterize the lifelong learner, will be the task of students when they are 'in residence' at the university."

A LEAP INTO THE FUTURE

One speaker at the conference took the challenge of its title head on and took a futuristic leap into the year 2084. Dr. Patrick Suppes, director of the Institute for Mathematical Studies in Social Sciences at Stanford University, foresaw universities and colleges consisting of small schools superbly equipped with instructional technology. Pointing out that he himself teaches his undergraduate courses entirely by computer or videotape and confines his personal teaching to a great variety of seminars, Suppes recommends this model for 2084. Although the story of higher education in the second half of the 20th century is one of increasing concentration of students on large campuses "a hundred years from now a college of

Continued on Page 6

She gets 'maximum appreciation' from prisoners



Sullivan: leaves as UVic winds down 12-year program

By Donna Danylchuk

This month Dorothy Sullivan leaves UVic after serving for the past 11 years as program assistant to the UVic university program for federal penitentiary prisoners.

Although deeply saddened by the events which culminated last month in the federal contract for the prison program leaving UVic and going to Simon Fraser University, Dorothy says she has resigned herself to the termination of the UVic program. She believes the program can continue to benefit prisoners who take advantage of it while they are serving time in either Matsqui, Kent, Mountain or William Head Penitentiaries.

Dorothy was greatly honored by those familiar with the work she has done for the program when she attended final award ceremonies at Matsqui, Kent and Mountain Institutions on the mainland this month.

When she arrived at Mountain Prison to discover that the students had forfeited their annual book award ceremony to hold a ceremony in her honor, in appreciation of the work she has done for them, she was "overwhelmed".

She was presented, by the student inmates, with an initialed hand-tooled leather purse with suede lining, and matching wallet and key case, which had been made by student Fritz Heppner with assistance from other students.

When thanking the students, Dorothy admitted that the first news of the loss of the contract to UVic had been a "shattering blow" to her. "Fortunately, I have melled in the past couple of weeks. I have resigned myself to the termination of the UVic Program. Perhaps it's because I have faith in you, the students, and in the program.

"It has taken a remarkable crew to develop and sustain this program through 12 years of dedication and perseverance. The rewards were in seeing so many of the students go on to achieve goals they never dreamed possible."

At Matsqui and Kent Penitentiaries, Dorothy was equally thanked and honored by students and staff.

At Kent, the students and staff presented her with a silver basket with an inscription from the "students and staff at Kent—BCP, 1972-1984," and the phrases "Maximum security", "Maximum appreciation".

At Matsqui, she received a plaque which named her an "Honorary prisoner of the UVic Educational Department at Matsqui, for over a decade of unwavering dedication to the students, staff and the Liberal Arts."

Dorothy had her own presentations to make. She had prepared, before her visits, wooden shields of honor which she presented to the institutions to hang in their university centres, carrying official sanction from UVic academic vice-president Prof. Murray Fraser on behalf of UVic. She told the students and staffs at each ceremony that the shields were to be "a remembrance of all the UVic students who gave their best for the program." Mounted on each shield was brass lettering commemorating the UVic program at each of the four locations. In honor of the program students 1972-84, and a full-color UVic crest.

In her remarks at Mountain, Dorothy extended a message of co-operation and looked to the future of the program which had its beginnings at UVic in 1972. "It is not as if some villain has stolen our thunder. SFU is one of the members of the B.C. tri-universities group—SFU, UBC and UVic. They are like a family, each with their own special fields of interest. Yet, there is a link joining them together in co-operation. Many UVic departments are sensitive to this alliance. TRIUMF in physics is a good example. I know the program will be in capable hands. They have my wholehearted support even if it is simply in spirit. I have confidence that once the dust settles, you will have a strong

unified program."

Dorothy joined the program in 1973, after the completion of the pilot project in prison education conducted at William Head by Dr. Tony A.A. Parlett. Dr. Parlett was joined by Dr. Douglas Ayers, of the UVic Education Faculty, who has served for several years as the program director. Dorothy had graduated from UVic with a degree in psychology, and was employed on a part-time basis as a junior research assistant faced with a real-life experiment and filing cabinets of psychological assessments. As the program grew, so did her job, until she received the title of program assistant and became "sort of the glue holding all the fragments together" for a program operating continuously on four prison campuses on a three-semester basis.

"There was always plenty of activity in the office," recalls Dorothy. "Fortunately, I usually had two, or three work-study or youth employment students assisting me. Whenever possible, our own program students were allocated these positions."

"They found it a good stepping stone to campus life, as well as gaining experience in a vital, dynamic atmosphere. Gradually my connection with experimental psychology faded into the background. It was disappointing in some ways, but then I realized I was involved in something that far outstripped pen and pencil tests. I was involved in a process that was bigger than any of us. Seeing those young men come to campus full of hope, inspiration, and enthusiasm for learning was more rewarding than filling in columns and rows of numbers on a computer sheet."

The majority of positions formerly held by UVic employees under the federal contract have been transferred to SFU, but Dorothy's position is coming to an end. She agreed to stay on at the expiration of her contract to handle details of the transfer to SFU, and now looks forward to taking a brief holiday, before "waiting for the future to unfold." She also looks forward to visiting William Head to present students there with a fourth wooden shield of honor.

Alarming trends develop for Latin American universities

Universities in countries of the non-industrialized world must struggle with colonial legacies, histories of social and political unrest, the needs of their own unique cultures or a mix of these elements as they move toward the 21st Century.

Speaking from historical and cultural backgrounds as diverse as Latin America, Africa and China, delegates of the industrializing nations outlined the evolution of their universities and noted contemporary strains and stresses that face them even now as repercussions of histories very different from those of the industrialized world.

Two of the delegates spoke specifically on the role of universities in national development. They were Dr. Nicholas Kuhanga, Vice Chancellor, University of Da-es-Salaam, Tanzania, speaking on "African Universities and Nation Building" and Qui Yuan, East Normal China University, Shanghai, China, speaking on "National Planning and the Universities in Modern China."

The Latin American experience in the development of universities and their overall social role was presented by Dr. Walter Sanchez of the Institute for National Studies, University of Chile.

Sanchez suggested the dilemma of the university in the future is to follow either the road of reproduction of the status quo or the road of creativity through the system, or outside it."

Noting that Latin America's average production per capita over the last decade places it at an intermediate socio-economic point on the international scale, Sanchez added that this has been accompanied by rapid population growth and urbanization with a substantial negative impact on Latin American universities.

If present trends continue, by the year 2000 enrolment will grow to eight times the 1970 level, requiring 1,000 or more universities to meet this need.

The growth that has already occurred has changed the traditional social role of the university, says Sanchez.

The growth of the university student population has had the result that it no longer continues to form leaders. "That is, the university abandons a

historical role, since the leaders, starting with those of the independence movement up to present rulers, were formed in the universities."

This is no longer occurring says Sanchez.

As well, the phenomenon of unemployment and under-employment of university graduates is prevalent, he says.

"At the level of higher education, alarming trends are observed that might lead to a devaluation of university degrees and the shortening of career studies," he notes, adding that "this process of decay of higher education is undoubtedly an indicator that the universities will become inferior, if this trend continues. More students and less education is not the answer."

Sanchez concluded that the major challenge for all Latin Americans is the building of a new university humanism capable of orienting a world society in crisis.

Speakers from the industrialized nations addressing development in the third world included Dr. William Saywell, President, Simon Fraser University, and an expert on Chinese social and intellectual history.

Commentators on the subject were Dr. Len Bruton, Dean of Engineering, UVic, who dealt briefly with the possibility of the industrializing nation being able to "leapfrog" many of the problems the industrialized nations faced in their development. He suggested the industrializing nations may benefit from involvement in the technological and information revolutions at a faster rate than is now anticipated, if the industrialized world allows it.

Two warnings were sounded by other commentators. Professor Keiji Mansunoba, a world renowned Japanese philosopher, warned of the dangers of directing universities solely to the needs of national development.

Speaking of his own nation's history, he said: "I believe that we, as educators, should insist on building colleges and universities with ... diversity guaranteed. And if we do we will see that 'national policy' and 'national development' will take care of themselves."

A more ominous note was sounded by Sir Philip Sherlock, who was instrumental in establishing the University of the West Indies. He spoke of "a horrifying widening gap" growing between the universities of the industrial world and those facing problems of population pressure and low productivity. While universities of the western world are speaking about moving into the next century, the poverty of the Caribbean is threatening to pull its universities back into the 19th Century, he warned.

Continued from Page 5

several thousand students may be the largest to be found anywhere."

Decentralization of education from elementary through post secondary school will continue and "a hundred years from now, continuing education of an organized kind may very well be the norm for all adults until very late in life." The percentage of the adult population in some areas of California already involved in continuing education is "staggering", Suppes said.

He undertook to be "boldly optimistic" and predicted the renewal of the family unit in households entirely transformed into learning environments by sophisticated technology incorporating computers with the capacity for sophisticated dialogues with users.

There is a "real danger" of the use of high technology by one group of men to enslave another, but "we have also the hope and the promise of a society that is intellectually sophisticated and materially affluent beyond any that has ever been seen before," Suppes concluded.

"It has been especially instructive for a young Canadian university to have the opportunity to think through these issues, and also to better understand them from the perspective of the developing countries. Their comments brought a valuable point of view to many of the concerns we have been discussing," said Neilson following the conference.

Plans for the publication of the conference proceedings are going ahead under the editorship of Neilson and Dr. Chad Gaffield (History), vice-chairman of the conference committee. Those interested in acquiring further information about the proceedings should contact Gaffield.

Fine Arts offers choice for new students

Senate has approved alternative entrance requirements for the Faculty of Fine Arts, to take effect in 1986-87.

The alternative requirements in Fine Arts do not focus on the second-language requirement which had been hotly debated at Senate before being approved in February of 1983 and re-opened for debate in March of this year.

General admission requirements for students from B.C. and Yukon secondary schools in 1986-87

include completion of algebra, English, social studies, a language and a science, in Grade 11.

In Fine Arts, requirements include English and social studies and three of an approved fine arts subject, a language, a science, and algebra, in Grade 11.

Applicants in Fine Arts may also include an approved fine arts course in Grade 12 instead of one of the academic courses listed in the general admission requirements.

Evaluation of UVic teaching is highly individualistic

A survey has revealed that virtually all assessments of teaching effectiveness at UVic are conducted on a highly individualistic basis.

Dr. John Money (History) is chairman of the Senate committee on teaching and learning which conducted a survey of departments on campus to determine the methods they use in evaluating teaching effectiveness as a criterion for decisions about re-appointment, promotion, tenure and salary increases. He reported on the survey at the May 9 Senate meeting.

Particularly in Arts and Science, the survey showed a broad range of evaluation techniques, including standard instruments such as class questionnaires, various methods of peer evaluation, content evaluation and other methods.

After discussion with the deans in Arts and Science and the chairman of the faculty advisory committee, the teaching and learning committee reported that teaching effectiveness is a major consideration during the initial appointment and re-appointment stage for faculty.

"It is most heavily weighted in tenure decisions; thereafter the balance begins to swing towards 'scholarship', in accord with the rank definitions laid down in the Tenure Document."

The report stated that experience suggested that otherwise good cases for promotion have been prejudiced if there are indications that teaching has been neglected in favor of other interests and activities.

There is a preference, shared by the deans and the advisory committee, for the widest possible range of information on teaching effectiveness, according to the report.

"The deans remain confident in their ability to accumulate and assess such a 'multivariate' database by empirical means and sceptical of the validity of more standard 'global' measures. The advisory committee likewise gets most from the most diverse sample and believes that the use of standard instruments would lead to merely formal observance and thus to mediocrity."

On the question of salary, cases for increments based on teaching are regarded as normal and legitimate, the committee reports. "It would seem that departments are able to set their own priorities between

teaching and scholarship in the apportionment of rewards."

Current practice on salary increments varies. "Some go for scholarship; some give more weight to teaching; some are simply 'egalitarian'. In view of the very wide range of different load factors in different departments, it remains difficult to achieve anything like absolute distributive justice in the consideration of teaching for salary."

While the committee made no recommendations, the report included some comments on the current situation.

"Rather than trying to achieve an improvement in teaching by attempting to devise measurements of effectiveness which can be applied to the rewards system, an exercise which has inherent limitations as well as practical difficulties, it perhaps may be more fruitful to turn the problem round and look in the future at conditions of student learning in the existing university environment and their relationship to the meaning and purposes of a university degree.

"The unit of assessment is the individual instructor in relation to one particular class in one particular course."

"There is virtually no consideration of the collectivity of instruction of courses within what is supposed to be a program leading to a degree, the award of which presumably signifies that some permanent experience in learning has taken place."

The committee added that a number of problems believed to hinge on the assessment and reward (or non-reward) of teaching effectiveness arise out of the age distribution of the faculty in relation to the rank structure of the university, particularly in the operation of the current break point system.

Money told the Senate that there is "a greater awareness of issues relating to teacher effectiveness on campus now than there was five years ago."

He credited the work of the Learning and Teaching Centre, the work of the Ombudsman, the educative influence on faculty of annual reports of faculty advisory committees and "grapevine awareness" of particular cases for the increased awareness.

"It is hoped that this awareness will continue, for the desire to improve teaching is obviously laudable."

Differential fees are a 'disservice'

Differential fees for foreign students are a "disservice" to students from other, less wealthy countries, says Dr. J.A. Burke (Physics).

Speaking at the Senate meeting of May 9, Burke described the establishment this year of differential fees for foreign students at the three B.C. universities as "petty".

In February, the UVic Board of Governors approved differential fees, beginning May 1, under which visa students entering UVic for the first time now pay 1.75 times the regular fees. Beginning in 1985-86, entering foreign students will pay 2.5 times the regular fees. Visa students registered at UVic in 1983-84 are exempted from paying the differential fees until April 1, 1987.

Up to 25 per cent of the additional income derived each year from visa fee differentials will be used to establish scholarships and bursaries limited to visa students.

"It means a great deal to this university to have these students from other countries here," said Burke. "In Victoria, we are in a fairly isolated area, not exposed to many people from other cultures."

Burke said while some visa students have wealthy parents, there are others from poorer countries who will be severely affected by the differential fees.

"We are denying students from these poorer countries access to higher education in this country. It is a very unfortunate thing."

Senate questions 'white paper'

The UVic Senate is concerned about several proposed changes in requirements for B.C. secondary school graduation.

The changes are outlined in a recent Ministry of Education "White Paper" and are to be implemented for students entering Grade 10 in September of 1984.

There are several major changes including an increase in the number of courses required for graduation from 12 to 13, the streaming of all students in Grade 10 into one of three programs of study, the elimination of physical education as a required course in Grade 11 and an increased emphasis on mathematics and science.

The secondary school curriculum, according to the paper, will be organized to stream students into one of three programs: Arts and Science, Applied Arts and Science, or Career Preparation.

Senate, at the May 9 meeting, adopted a report from Dr. G.R. Branton (Chemistry), chairman of the committee on academic standards, and will send the report to the Ministry of Education.

Senate also sent Branton's report and the white paper to Faculties for further input. Branton, who is UVic's representative on the Ministry of Education's advisory committee on post-secondary admissions, prepared his report to Senate after a joint meeting of the committees on academic standards and admission and re-registration.

Senate approved his report as an interim report after Branton pointed out that some action had to be taken before May 31 if UVic is to have any input on the proposed changes.

In his report, Branton expressed concern with the re-introduction of formal streams which "does not appear to be based on an investigation of the possible effects of such a system."

"The assumption implicit in the white paper appears to be that the academically more able students will gravitate toward the "Arts and Science" stream. Is this assumption based on any evidence?

"Is streaming likely to be effective in any positive manner and is it necessary?"

The report is critical of the need for early decisions by students under the proposed changes. "The students will be forced to make decisions, which are difficult to reverse, too early, in many cases before they are equipped to do so."

"The guidance given to students is often inadequate and is unlikely to improve in the present educational circumstances."

Branton also pointed out that the proposed "Arts and Science" stream contains no Grade 12 courses from the Visual and Performing Arts area. "This clearly relegates these courses to a secondary place in

the curriculum, particularly for those students likely to seek university entrance."

Senate recommended to the Ministry that instead of five Grade 12 subjects required from a restrictive list, one of the five could be selected from a broader list which includes visual and performing arts courses.

Branton's report also expressed concern with the "restricted" number of true electives available to students, the dropping of physical education 11 as a requirement, overlap between courses and the need for inclusion of locally developed courses such as Native Indian Language courses.

The report adopted by Senate was critical of the timing of the implementation of the changes. "The proposed implementation for students entering Grade 10 in September of 1984 appears to be too soon. Also, the availability of teachers with adequate training in certain areas (e.g. mathematics, science) is limited."

Committee studies suspension policies

While only two UVic students have been suspended in the past 10 years, Senate has requested President Dr. Howard Petch to establish an ad hoc committee to review suspension procedures at other universities in order to develop procedures at UVic.

"There should be procedures in place," said Petch at the May 9 meeting. Under the University Act, student suspension is a matter reserved to the president, with the possibility of appeal to the Senate committee on appeals.

"One sometimes has to take summary action, for example, when there is a physical danger to other people, but there should be clearcut steps to follow, particularly in academic matters," said Petch.

Senate agreed that while occurrences of suspension are rare, guidelines should be developed to distribute to department chairmen and deans.

Deans looking at registration

The Council of Deans at UVic is taking a hard look at the possibility of introducing a computer-based system of undergraduate registration, President Dr. Howard Petch told the Senate at the May 9 meeting.

Petch said such a system could remove a concern expressed by Dr. J.A. Burke (Physics) about students from outside Victoria who must take time off work to come to Victoria during the summer in order to take advantage of early registration.

"Students from out of town are being discriminated against under the current system," said Burke. "It probably costs them at least \$200 to come down here to register. These students are already discriminated against by the fact that they have to move here from out of town to go to university, adding to their living costs."

"There must be another way of registering students."

Under a computerized system, tentative course offerings lists, including the names of instructors where possible, could be made available to students by early March of each year. The students could indicate what programs and courses they wanted for the next Winter Session and the student choices along with data on room availability, faculty preferences and the previous year's schedule of classes could be used to build a timetable.

Administrative Registrar Gordon Smiley said about 75 per cent of UVic undergraduate students now register during the early registration period. He agreed that it is a handicap for out-of-town students but added he did not have the manpower or budget to institute a phone registration system for these students and that mail registration is impractical.

Early registration at UVic this year is from July 9 to August 3 (with the exception of July 20) from 12:30 to 7 p.m. Monday to Friday.

New awards approved

Senate approved six new awards and scholarships, including three \$1,000 scholarships for UVic undergraduates, at the May 9 meeting.

The John J. Dobrocky Scholarship of \$1,000 will be awarded annually to a student entering fourth year who is specializing in any aspect of oceanography or related marine sciences and who has demonstrated outstanding potential for a professional career in the discipline.

MacDonald, Dettwiler and Associates Ltd. of Vancouver have established two annual \$1,000 scholarships for outstanding students entering the final year of studies in Electrical Engineering and Computer Science.

The Palm Dairies Scholarship of \$500 will be awarded annually to an outstanding student entering the fourth year of an honors program in Economics.

The Vancouver Island Music Society Bursary of \$200 will be made annually to a student born on Vancouver Island and who is entering the School of Music. The Canada Law Book Company Prizes of \$150 each will be awarded annually to a student in each year of the law program, for academic excellence in a course designated annually by the Faculty of Law.

Homecoming was a fun weekend

They came from as far away as Montreal and the United States and from across British Columbia to meet former class-mates, re-establish links with UVic and, most of all, to have fun.

Homecoming festivities May 11 to 13 to mark the 21st birthday of UVic as a degree-granting institution, attracted about 800 people to one or more of the special events.

"I was very pleased overall," said Sonia Birch-Jones, Alumni coordinator and chief organizer of the event. "At a time when Homecoming celebrations are not meeting much success in universities across the country, I believe we had an excellent response."

Birch-Jones was disappointed however, by the general lack of response of faculty and former alumni executive members.

"In my opinion, it was a poor showing by the faculty," said Birch-Jones. "There were not very many who attended the events. Unless faculty members decide to become more involved with the people who were once their students, the needed financial support of these people for

this university will not be forthcoming."

For those who attended, there was a president's wine and cheese reception, a hilarious revue by the Hosie Connection about UVic entitled "The Way We Were" and an outdoor garden party complete with tent and clowns.

There was a dinner and dance and a special concert by the National Arts Centre Orchestra, under conductor Franco Mannini, featuring pianist Anton Kuerti.

Birch-Jones praised the people in Food Services, Buildings and Grounds, the Ceremonies Office and Community Relations for their help in putting the weekend together.

"The best thing was to see all those who came enjoying themselves. It was a fun weekend."

She predicted that the next major Homecoming would attract twice the number of former UVic students. "Ties between the alumni and the university must be built and this year's Homecoming contributed to that continuing effort," she said.



Liz Grambart photo

Clowns added to festivities at garden party



Hosie Connection



The UVic chorus line did their bit, as gracefully as ever

calendar

Friday, May 25th.

Last day for adding May/August Summer Studies courses which began on May 14.

Last day for withdrawing without penalty of failure from Summer Studies courses which end on June 1.

Maltwood Art Museum and Gallery. *Four Hundred Years of Furniture* (from the Maltwood Collection). Continues until July 8. Gallery hours are 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Monday to Friday, 12 noon to 4 p.m. Sunday, and during evening events at the University Centre Auditorium.

McPherson Library Gallery. *Sandon*—paintings of Sandon, a gold rush town in the Kootenays, and sepia photographs—by Jeanne Megan Settle. Continues until June 17. Intersession hours until July 3 are 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Monday and Friday, 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, closed Saturday and Sunday.

2:30 p.m. Faculty of Education meets. MACL D288.

7:00 p.m. Frank Mills in concert. Tickets are \$13.50, \$12.50 and \$9.50, with \$1 discount for Students and Senior Citizens. University Centre Auditorium.

9:30 p.m. Faculty of Education meets. MACL D288.

Sunday, May 27th.

2:00 p.m. Oak Bay Bank Concert. Tickets are available at the School or the UVic Box Office. University Centre Auditorium.

Friday, June 1st.

May/June first term courses end.

10:00 a.m. **Spring Convocation**—Faculty of Arts and Science and graduate degrees from appropriate disciplines.

Saturday, June 2nd.

10:00 a.m. Faculties of Fine arts and Educa-

& tion and graduate degrees from appropriate disciplines convocate 10 a.m.; Faculties of Human and Social Development and Law and graduate degrees from appropriate disciplines convocate 2:30 p.m.

Sunday, May 27th.

2:00 p.m. Oak Bay Band Concert. Tickets are available at the School or the UVic Box Office. University Centre Auditorium.

Thursday, May 31st.

2:00 p.m. Oral Exam. Mary Auburn, Ph.D. Candidate in Chemistry, will defend her thesis entitled: "Transition-Metal Phosphinoalkylsilyl Complexes." ELLI 160.

8:00 p.m. Servant (Rooftop Records). Tickets are \$8 advance, \$9 at the door. University Centre Auditorium.

Saturday, June 2nd.

10:00 a.m. **Spring Convocation**—Faculties of Fine Arts and Education and graduate degrees from appropriate disciplines convocate 10 a.m.; Faculties of Human and Social Development and Law and graduate degrees from appropriate disciplines convocate 2:30 p.m.

Monday, June 4th.

June Summer Studies courses begin. 7:30 p.m. Mount Douglas Sr. Sec. School Band Concert. Tickets available at the door 1 hr. before performance. University Centre Auditorium.

Wednesday, June 6th.

Last day for adding Summer Studies courses which began on June 4.

Friday, June 8th.

Last day for withdrawing without penalty of failure from May/June Summer Studies courses which end on June 29.



Former chancellor and long-time teacher and administrator at UVic and Victoria College, Dr. R.T. (Bob) Wallace greets a grad